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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DAT	TE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/669,847	09/27/2000		Yoichi Okano	FQ5-488	6526	
21254	7590 03/	/02/2004		EXAMI	EXAMINER	
	& GIBB, PLLC	JAMAL, ALI	JAMAL, ALEXANDER			
8321 OLD COURTHOUSE ROAD SUITE 200				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
VIENNA, VA 22182-3817				2643	.13	
				DATE MAILED: 03/02/2004	, /	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
•	09/669,847	OKANO, YOICHI	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Alexander Jamal	2643	
The MAILING DATE of this communication appeared for Reply	ppears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REP THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a refully one of the period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perions failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statuding the period for reply will, by statuding the period for reply will be set or extended period for reply will by statuding the period for reply will be set or extended period for reply will be set or extende	I.  1.136(a). In no event, however, may a seply within the statutory minimum of third will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON te, cause the application to become Al	reply be timely filed  by (30) days will be considered timely.  ITHS from the mailing date of this communication.  BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>05</u> This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ☑ The Since this application is in condition for allow closed in accordance with the practice under	nis action is non-final. rance except for formal mat		
Disposition of Claims			
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) 2 and 12 is/are with 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1,3-11,13-27 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	ndrawn from consideration.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Examin 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acceptant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Bernard Theorem 11.	ccepted or b) objected to the drawing(s) be held in abeyal ection is required if the drawing	nce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). (s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority document of the priority document of the priority document of the certified copies of the certified copies of the certified copies of the priority document of the certified copies of the certified c	nts have been received. nts have been received in A iority documents have been au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	application No received in this National Stage	
Attachment(s)  1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) ☐ Interview	Summary (PTO-413)	
<ul> <li>Notice of Praftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)</li> <li>Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/0 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10,12.</li> </ul>	Paper No(	solvantial y (1 10 410) s)/Mail Date nformal Patent Application (PTO-152)	

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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

#### Withdrawal of Objections

1. Based upon the submitted amendments, examiner withdraws objections from the prior office action (July 8<sup>th</sup>, 2003) to the Title of Invention.

## Withdrawal of Claims

2. Examiner acknowledges the withdrawal of Claims 2 and 12. They have been removed from consideration.

#### Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. Claims 1-20,26 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter that was not described

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in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Independent claims 1,8,11,18-20,26 all refer to obtaining time information as to the last time that "talk" with another person was established, for use in applicant's invention (this is further specified in applicant's arguments page 12 section I. Paragraph 1). The specification refers to a "last communication time of day" between the user and intended recipient that is updated by a "last access time of day". The specification page 17 describes that the "last access time of day" is updated whenever a user obtains a connection with a recipient's phone number, then terminates the call (Specification page 17 line 1 to Page 18 line10). Applicant's specification provides no means to determine if actual "talk" has occurred between the two parties. For example, if one of the two parties immediately hangs up the phone without talking, or if the called party has an answering machine that 'picks up' the phone line and records a message, the applicant's invention (as per the specification) will still record the termination of the phone call as the "last access" or "last communication" time of day. There is no way to differentiate whether actual talk with a person was established. As such, Claims 1-20,26 are rejected.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

<sup>(</sup>e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an

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international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

- 4. Claims 21,22,25 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Shaffer et al. (6477374).
  - a. Claim 21: Shaffer discloses a communication system with a special 'enhanced call back' feature that comprises an alert function (method) comprising:
    - i. The name and other comments may be entered into a phonebook database via the window 1250a of Figure 13D. In addition, Shaffer's method includes producing the alert 'a predetermined amount of time after the caller hung up initially' (Col 16 lines 15 to 38). This method inherently implies that the last communication time (the time the call to the person was **terminated**) is stored in the phonebook database for the purpose of being able to provide the correct callback alerts with the correct entries stored in the database.
    - ii. Since the method comprises alerting a user "a predetermined time after the caller hung up" (Col 16 lines 30-65), it must use the previously stored time data to make the determination as to when the call-back alert should be made.
    - iii. When the predetermined time interval has elapsed without communication, the user is alerted (Col 16 lines 25-38).
  - b. Claim 22: In Shaffer's system, the last communication time could be the same as the initial communication time (the time at which the reminder is initially set). The callback feature sends an alert to the user a predetermined time after the initial call has ended

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(Col 16 lines 27-38). In the case where the predetermined time is 0 seconds or some other short amount of time (less than the amount of time it takes to complete and terminate an additional phone connection between the two parties), then the last communication time will be the initial communication time. This is a viable alternative for Shaffer's system in the case where a busy user may need to contact multiple people as soon as possible but is not able to get in contact with one particular person the first time they are called. In the case where the predetermined time is zero a reminder window will immediately pop-up so that the busy user is instantly reminded to try and contact the person again. In this manner, contact with the particular person is not forgotten amid contacting the remaining people that must be contacted asap.

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- c. Claim 25: Shaffer discloses a telecommunication system (which inherently comprises a telephone apparatus for the purpose of communicating with the network) with a special 'enhanced call back' feature that comprises:
  - i. The name and other comments may be entered into a phonebook database via the window 1250a of Figure 13D. In addition, Shaffer's method includes producing the alert 'a predetermined amount of time after the caller hung up initially' (Col 16 lines 15 to 38). This method inherently implies that the last communication time (the time the call to the person was **terminated**) is stored in the phonebook database for the purpose of being able to provide the correct callback alerts with the correct entries stored in the database.

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ii. Since the apparatus comprises alerting a user "a predetermined time after the caller hung up" (Col 16 lines 30-65), it must use the previously stored time data to make the determination as to when the call-back alert should be made.

iii. When the predetermined time interval has elapsed without communication, the user is alerted (Col 16 lines 25-38).

#### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 23,24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shaffer et al (6477374) and further in view of Groff (4405839).
  - a. Claim 23: Shaffer discloses a communication system with a special 'enhanced call back' feature that comprises an alert function comprising:
    - i. The name and other comments may be entered into a phonebook database via the window 1250a of Figure 13D. In addition, Shaffer's method includes producing the alert 'a predetermined amount of time after the caller hung up initially' (Col 16 lines 15 to 38). This method inherently implies that the last communication time (the time the call to the person was **terminated**) is stored in the phonebook database for the purpose of being able to provide the correct callback alerts with the correct entries stored in the database.

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ii. Since the method comprises alerting a user "a predetermined time after the caller hung up" (Col 16 lines 30-65), it must use the previously stored time data to make the determination as to when the call-back alert should be made.

iii. When the predetermined time interval has elapsed without communication, the user is alerted (Col 16 lines 25-38).

However, Shaffer fails to teach an alert inhibition controller that:

- iv. Stores an alert-inhibition time period in which alert is inhibited (Col 2, lines 21-30).
- v. After the time interval has elapsed, the system alerts the caller (or user) if the time of day falls out of the alert-inhibition time period, and the caller (or user) may try another phone call
- vi. Inhibits an alert if it falls into the alert-inhibition period (Col 1 lines 50-55).

Groff teaches that a telephone subscriber desires to selectively silence the ringer of his telephone (communications device) when he doesn't want to be disturbed. Based on this information, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of this application to implement an alert inhibition controller (that stores an inhibition time and implements the inhibition time) within shaffer's communication system so that the user could silence or inhibit the alerting feature without having to

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disable the entire communications device (and risk forgetting to re-enable the communications device) (Col 1, lines 11-43).

- b. Claim 24: In Shaffer's system, the last communication time could be the same as the initial communication time (the time at which the reminder is initially set). The callback feature sends an alert to the user a predetermined time after the initial call has ended (Col 16 lines 27-38). In the case where the predetermined time is 0 seconds or some other short amount of time (less than the amount of time it takes to complete and terminate an additional phone connection between the two parties), then the last communication time will be the initial communication time. This is a viable alternative for Shaffer's system in the case where a busy user may need to contact multiple people as soon as possible but is not able to get in contact with one particular person the first time they are called. In the case where the predetermined time is zero a reminder window will immediately pop-up so that the busy user is instantly reminded to try and contact the person again. In this manner, contact with the particular person is not forgotten amid contacting the remaining people that must be contacted asap.
- 3. Claims 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shaffer et al (6477374) and further in view of Groff (4405839).
  - a. Claim 27: Shaffer discloses a telecommunication system (which inherently comprises a telephone apparatus for the purpose of communicating with the network) with a special 'enhanced call back' feature that comprises:

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i. The name and other comments may be entered into a phonebook database via the window 1250a of Figure 13D. In addition, Shaffer's method includes producing the alert 'a predetermined amount of time after the caller hung up initially' (Col 16 lines 15 to 38). This method inherently implies that the last communication time (the time the call to the person was **terminated**) is stored in the phonebook database for the purpose of being able to provide the correct callback alerts with the correct entries stored in the database.

- ii. Since the apparatus comprises alerting a user "a predetermined time after the caller hung up" (Col 16 lines 30-65), a controller must use the previously stored time data to make the determination as to when the call-back alert should be made.
- iii. When the predetermined time interval has elapsed without communication, the user is alerted (Col 16 lines 25-38).

However, Shaffer fails to teach an alert inhibition function comprising:

- iv. An alert-inhibition timetable in which alert is inhibited.
- v. After the time interval has elapsed, the system alerts the caller (or user) if the time of day falls out of the alert-inhibition time period, and the caller (or user) may try another phone call
- vi. The controller inhibits an alert if it falls into the alert-inhibition period (Col 1 lines 50-55).

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Groff teaches that a telephone subscriber desires to selectively silence the ringer of his telephone (communications device) when he doesn't want to be disturbed. Based on this information, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of this application to implement an alert inhibition controller (that stores an inhibition time and implements the inhibition time) within Shaffer's communication system so that the user could silence or inhibit the alerting feature without having to disable the entire communications device (and risk forgetting to re-enable the communications device) (Col 1, lines 11-43).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alexander Jamal whose telephone number is 703-305-3433. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8AM-5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curtis A Kuntz can be reached on 703-305-4708. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9306 for regular communications and 703-872-9315 for After Final communications.

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DUC NGUYEN PRIMARY EXAMINER